

BRITISH COLUMBIA

COAST MOUNTAINS

Cambria Icefield Traverse. The Cambria Icefield lies east of Stewart, B.C., in the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains. It is a large expanse of ice, punctuated by numerous peaks of 6,000 to 9,000 feet. From the south end of the Cambria Icefield, more glaciated terrain stretches south to the Nass River.

Between May 5-18, our group of four (Joe Fillipone, Matthias Jakob, Dave Williams, and I) traversed the Cambria Icefield on skis. We traveled from north to south, starting where the Bear Glacier descends to the Stewart Highway and finishing at a logging camp located near Kwinamuck Lake in the Nass Valley. We climbed several peaks en route: an 8,000-foot peak one mile north of Otter Peak, an 8,000-foot peak three-and-a-half miles northeast of Otter Peak, an 8,200-foot peak 14.5 miles east of Stewart, Lavender Peak, Tchitin Peak, and several minor summits between Lavender and Tchitin Peaks. We found cairns on Lavender Peak and one of the 8,000-foot peaks. All the peaks were straightforward climbs on steep snow and easy rock. Lavender Peak was a particularly pleasant ascent as it offers an uninterrupted 4,000-foot ski run on the descent.

MARKUS KELLERHALS, *Alpine Club of Canada*

Mount Asperity, South Ridge. Dave Hesleden and I flew in by helicopter to the Tiedemann Glacier on August 3. The weather was unsettled when we arrived, so we kicked off with a two-day ascent of the Southeast Chimneys route on Mount Waddington. We then turned our attention to the unclimbed south ridge of Mount Asperity on the 1500-meter Combatant-Tiedemann-Asperity wall. The south ridge is made up of a series of towers divided by deep notches. We started on August 8 and reached the summit on the morning of the third day after some tricky route-finding and 65 pitches of varied climbing on good granite and mixed ground (VI 5.9 A1 WI3). The weather was superb, so rather than risk a descent down the dangerous southeast couloir, we decided to traverse the Serra Peaks to reach the Upper Tellot Glacier. The traverse began with the free-standing tower of Serra V (ca.3600m), reputed to be the hardest summit in the range. We climbed a new variation on the north face (III 5.9 WI4) and made the fourth ascent of the peak. Our route then followed the line of the 1985 traverse of the major peaks of the range (Waddington-Combatant-Tiedemann-Asperity-Serras V to I, Don Serl, Peter Croft and Greg Foweraker, 1985). As expected, the abseils down the overhanging loose diorite on the east face of the Serra V into the IV-V notch were the technical crux of the traverse. We bivouacked that night below the summit block of Serra IV, continued along the complex mixed ridge to Serra III the next morning, and descended the icy Serra II-III couloir to reach the Upper Tellot glacier by mid-afternoon. We reached the Plummer Hut early in the evening and were back down on the Tiedemann Glacier that night. Concerned that the weather was about to break, we flew out the next day.

SIMON RICHARDSON, *Alpine Climbing Group*

Waddington Range, Various Activity. The wettest spring on record drifted into a pretty scruffy summer, but four noteworthy new routes, including Dave Hesleden and Simon Richardson's; (see below) and one significant "completion" got done in breaks when the weather settled down a bit. In late July, Greg Foweraker and Sigg Isaac spent a week or so getting chased around the Upper Tellot Glacier by clouds while looking for "big rock." They got stormed off

Mounts Tiedeman and Asperity, Serra V, Serra IV and Serra III from Tiedeman Glacier. To give a sense of scale, the buttress on Serra V is taken by the 17-pitch route Thunderbird (V 5.10 A1). SIMON RICHARDSON